

RECENT TRANSVERSE SPIN RESULTS FROM THE STAR EXPERIMENT AT RHIC

Mriganka Mouli Mondal (for the STAR Collaboration)
Texas A&M University

Outline

- Introduction
- The polarized RHIC collider and the STAR experiment
- Transverse Single Spin Asymmetries (TSSA) with forward detector, Forward Meson Spectrometer (FMS)
- TSSAs for Jets and di-hadrons
- STAR transverse physics in ongoing transverse run at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

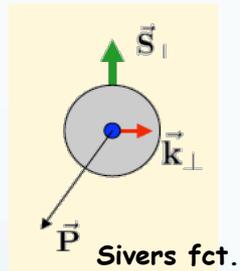
TSSA – two theoretical frameworks

Spin-dependent transverse momentum dependent (TMD) function $S_T(P \times k_T)$
 + **Collins fragmentation functions**

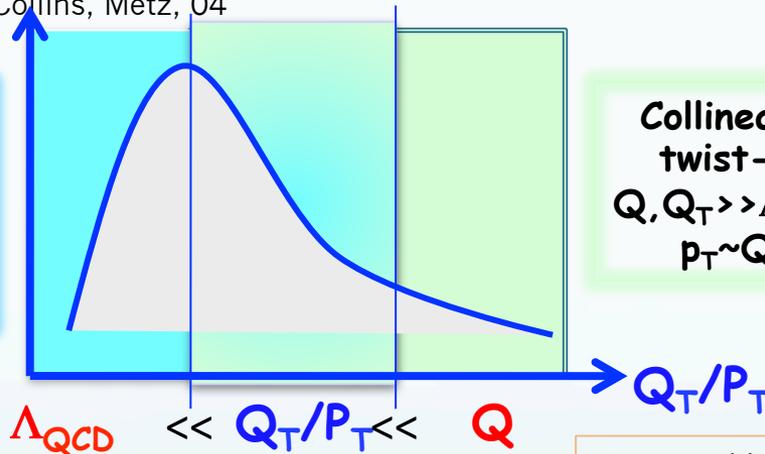
Twist-3 quark-gluon correlations
 + **Twist three fragmentation functions**

- Sivers function, Sivers90
- Collins function, Collins 93
- Gauge invariant definition of the TMDs: Brodsky, Hwang, Schmidt 02; Collins 02 ; Belitsky, Ji, Yuan 02; Boer, Mulders, Pijlman, 03
- The QCD factorization: Ji, Ma, Yuan, 04; Collins, Metz, 04

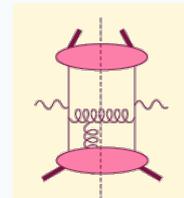
- Efremov-Teryaev, 82, 84
- Qiu-Sterman, 91,98
- Kouvaris, Qiu, Vogelsang, Yuan, 06



Transverse momentum dependent
 $Q \gg Q_T \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$
 $Q \gg p_T$



Collinear/ twist-3
 $Q, Q_T \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$
 $p_T \sim Q$



Efremov, Teryaev;
Qiu, Sterman

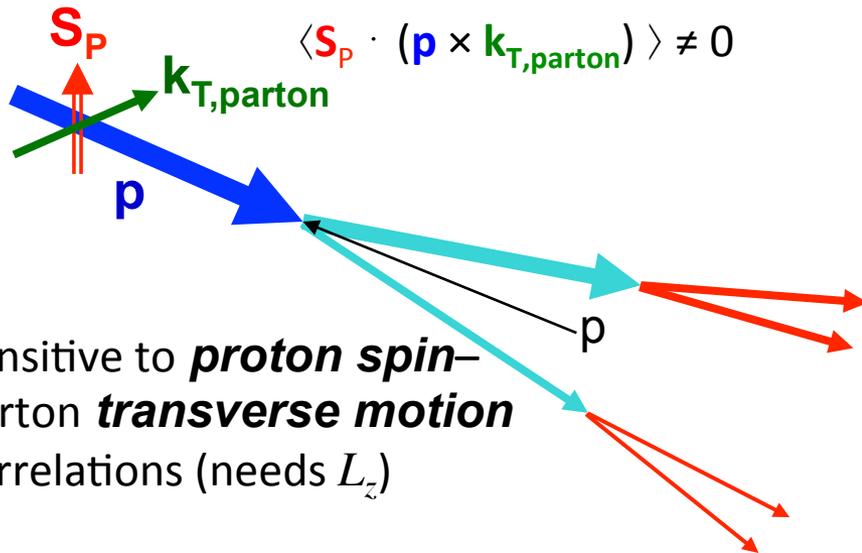
Need 2 scales
 Q^2 and p_+
 Remember pp:
 most observables one scale
 Some Exceptions:
 DY, W/Z-production, jet+hadron

Need only 1 scale
 Q^2 or p_+
 But
 should be of reasonable size
 should be applicable to
 most pp observables
 $A_N(\pi^0/\gamma/\text{jet})$

Sivers vs. Collins

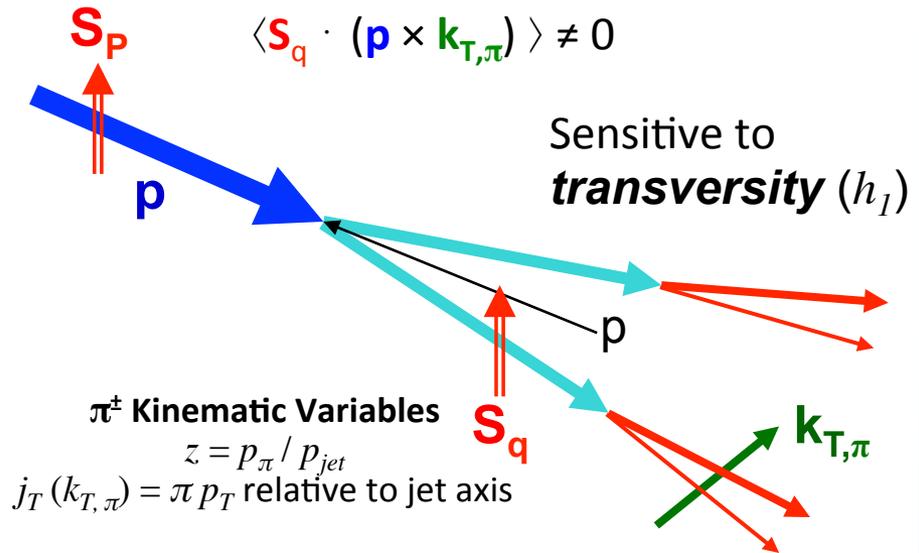
Sivers mechanism: asymmetry in the forward jet or γ *production*

D. Sivers, PRD 41, 83 (1990); 43, 261 (1991)

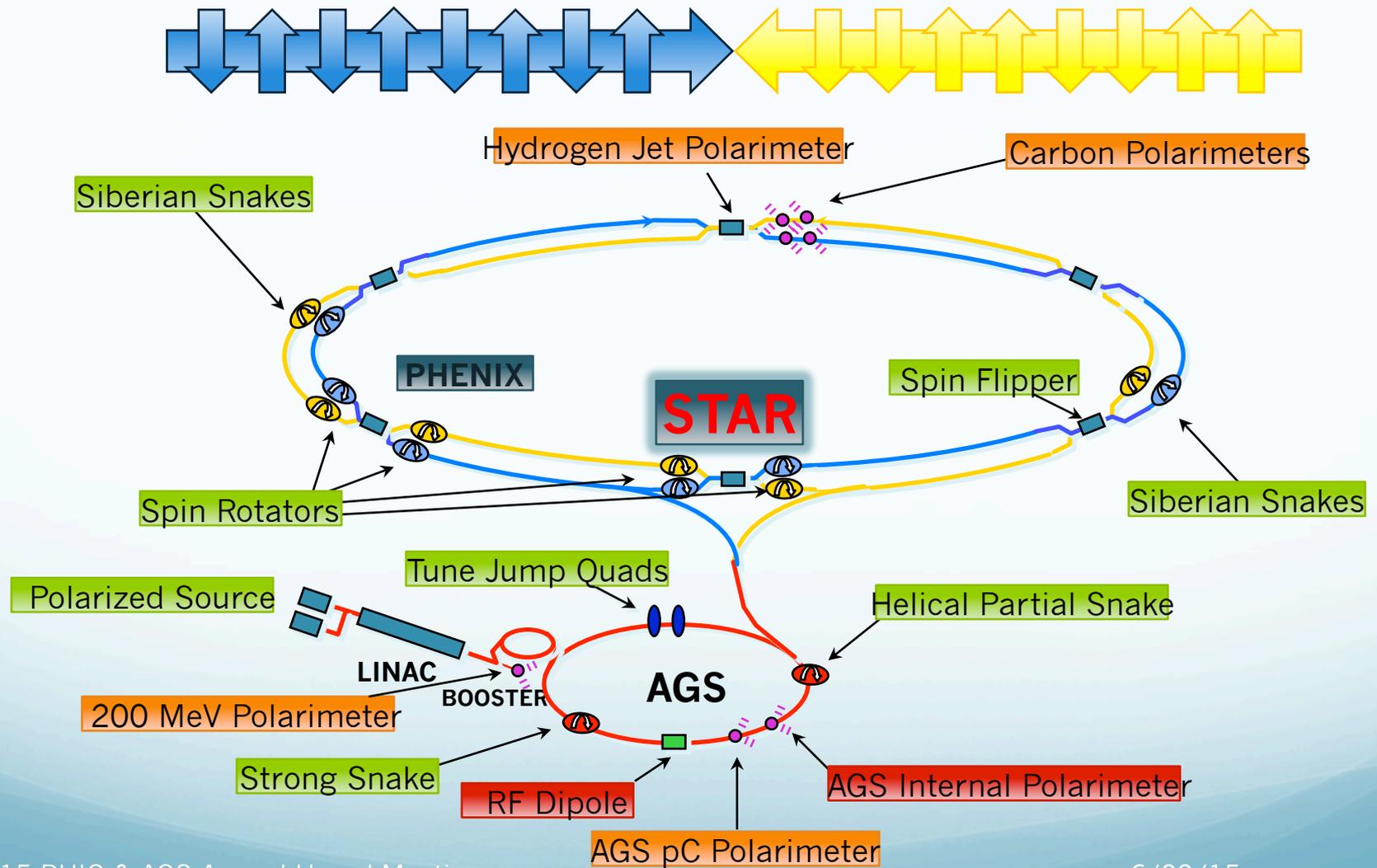


Collins mechanism: asymmetry in the forward jet *fragmentation*

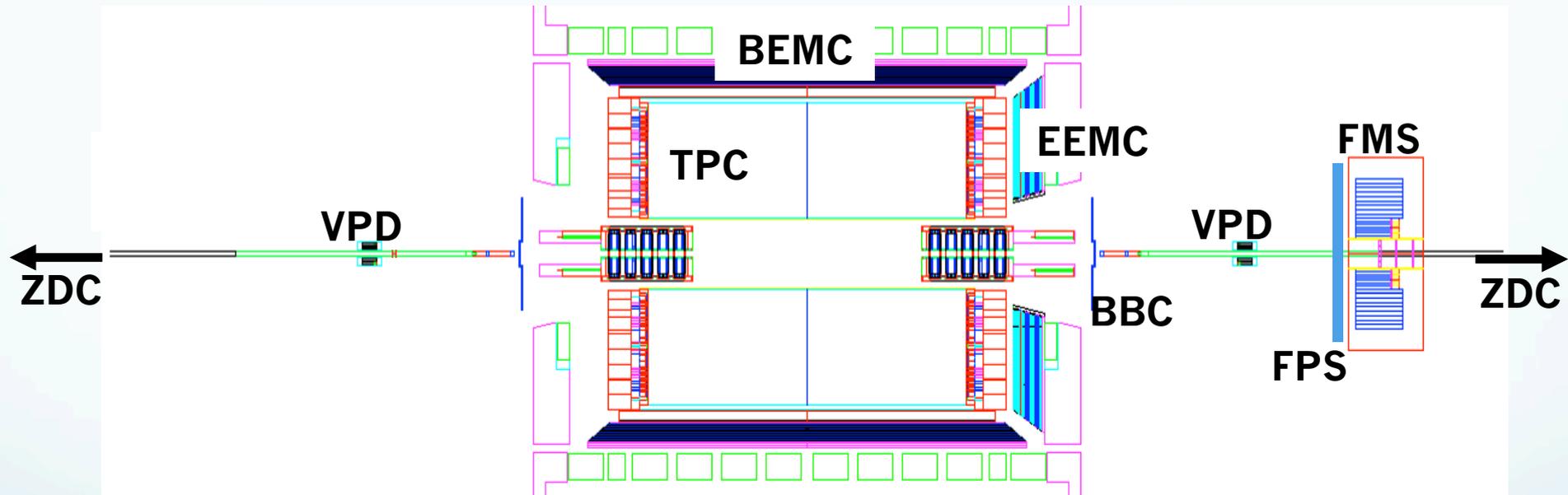
J. Collins, NP B396, 161 (1993)



RHIC : the world's first and the only polarized proton collider



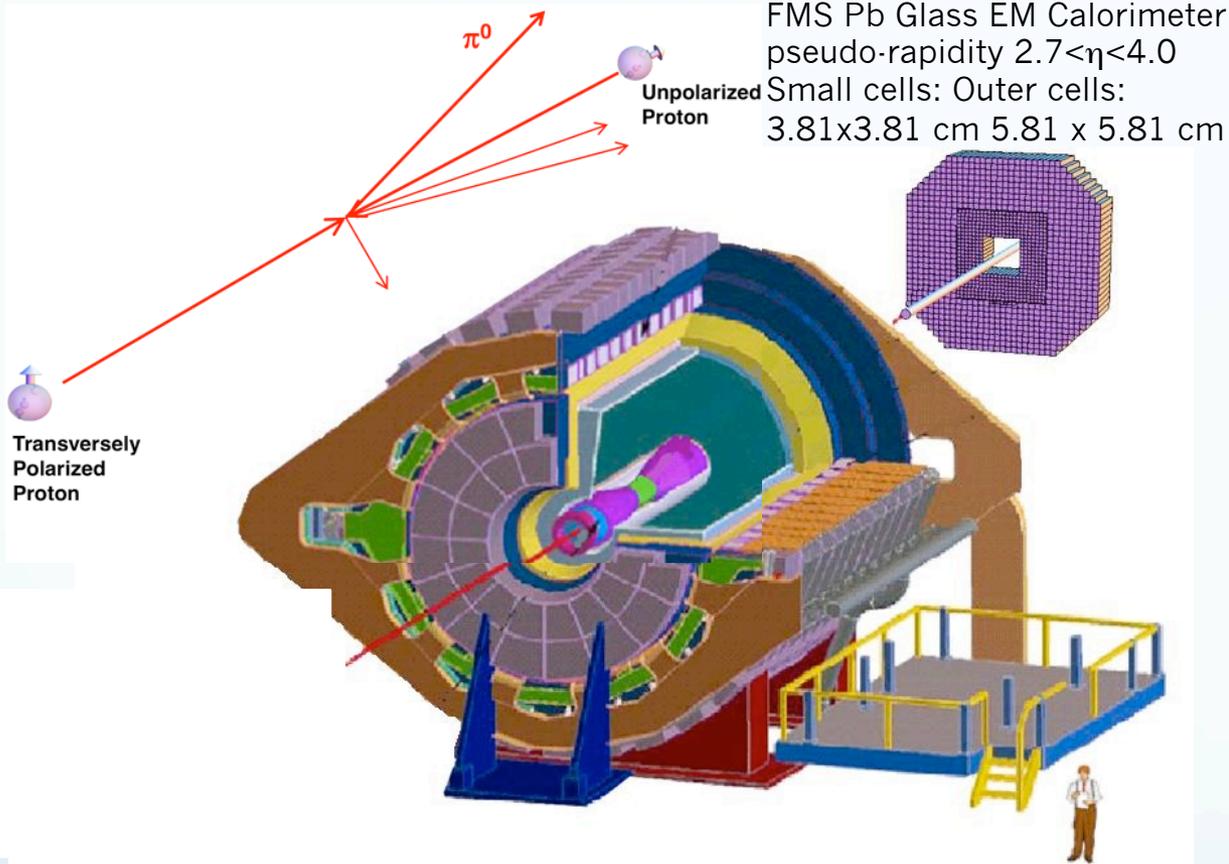
STAR detector in cross view



STAR at forward rapidity

- Forward Meson Spectrometer(FMS), Forward Pre-Shower Detector (FPS, we have for 2015)
- Event topology dependent of TSSA
- Measurements from 2011 transverse data at $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$:
 - A_N for electromagnetic jets
 - A_N for inclusive neutral pions

Forward ECAL in STAR

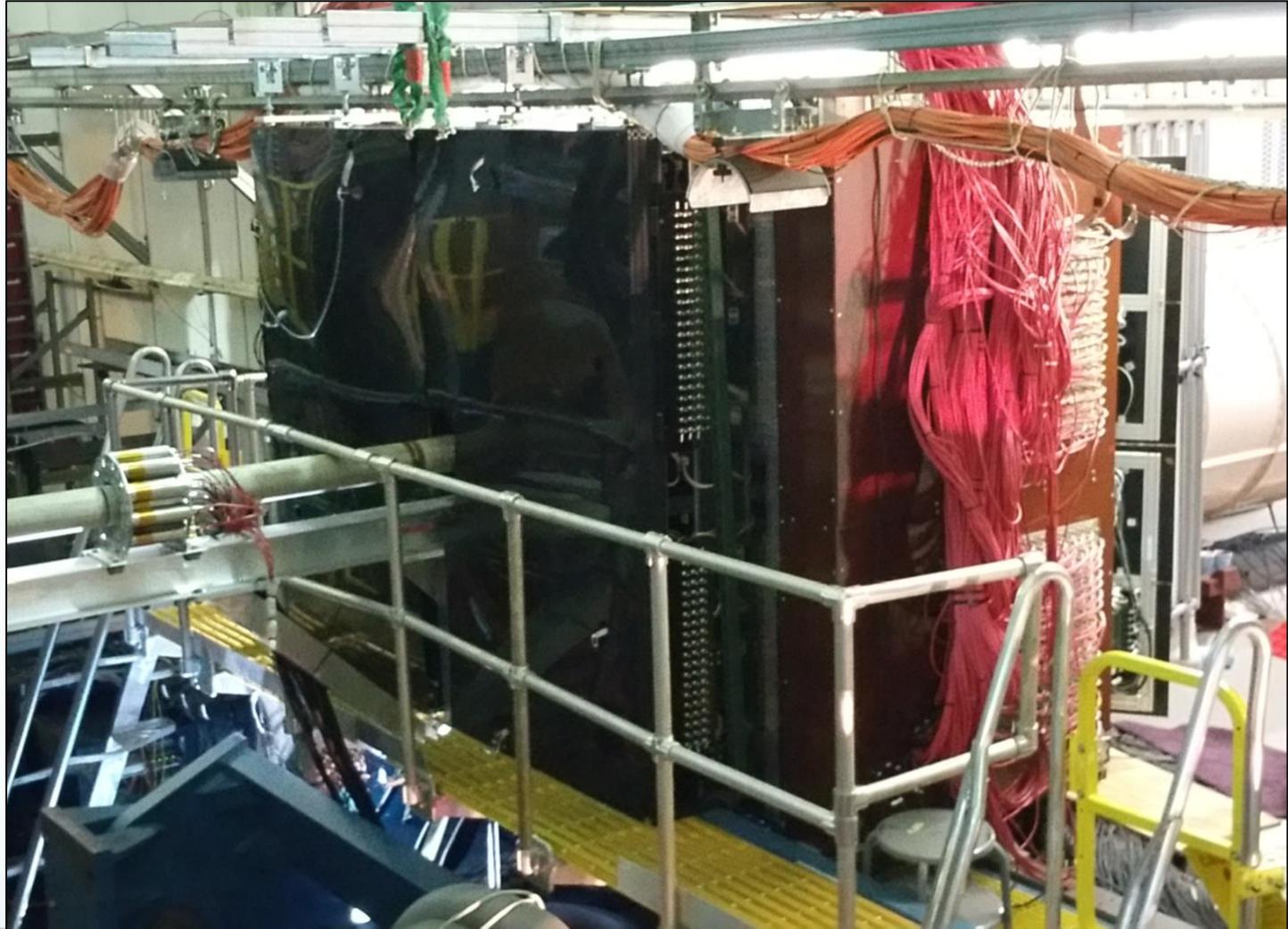


Forward Meson Spectrometer (FMS) :

- Pb glass EM calorimeter covering $2.5 < \eta < 4.0$
- Detect π^0, η , direct photons and jet-like events in the kinematic region where transverse spin asymmetries are known to be large.

Forward Preshower Detector in front of FMS in 2015 for direct photon detection

FMS+FPS (2015)



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Forward Preshower Detector in front of FMS in 2015 for direct photon detection

Large TSSA at forward rapidity

Inclusive π^0 production

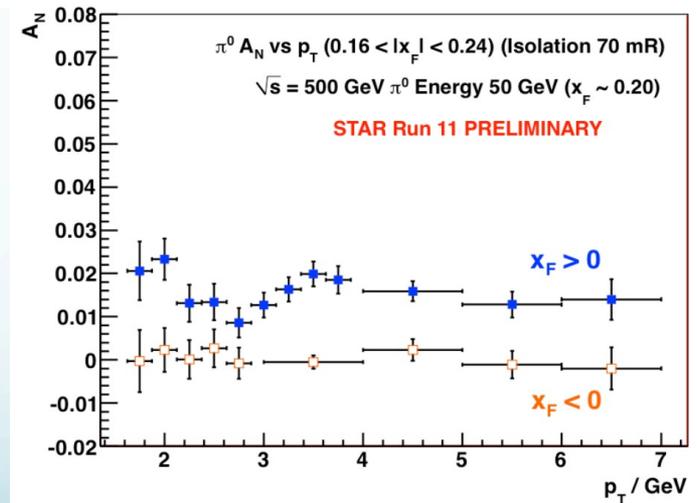
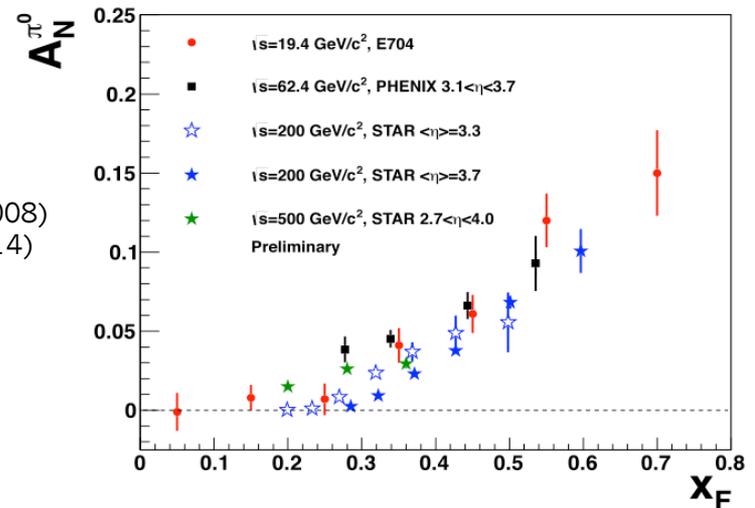
$$p_{\uparrow} + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$$

PLB,261,201(1991)
PRL,101,222001(2008)
PRD,90,012006(2014)

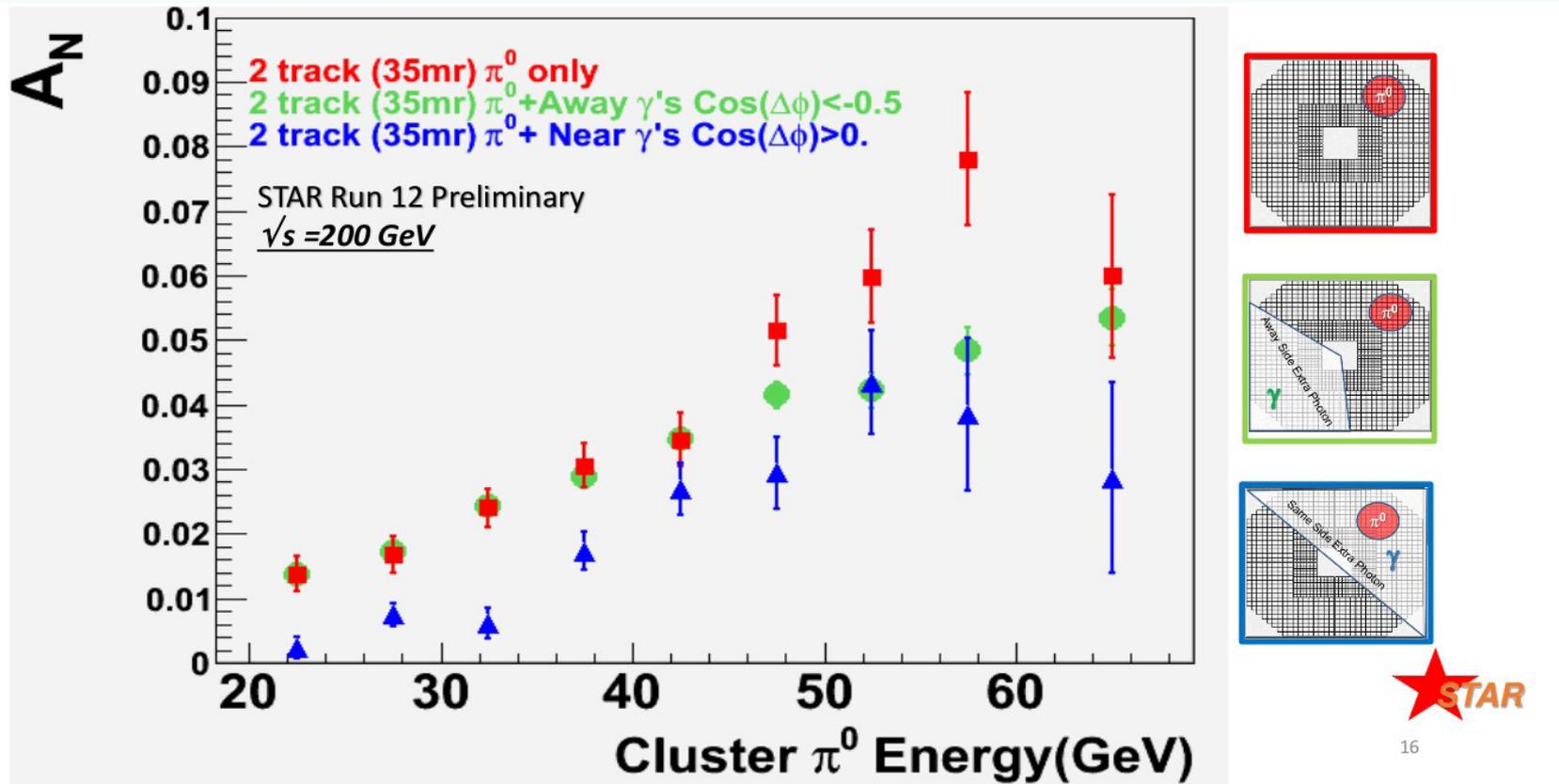
$$A_N \equiv \frac{\sigma^{\uparrow} - \sigma^{\downarrow}}{\sigma^{\uparrow} + \sigma^{\downarrow}}$$

$$x_F = 2p_Z/\sqrt{s}$$

- ✧ Rising A_N with x_F
- ✧ A_N nearly independent of \sqrt{s}
- ✧ No evidence of fall in A_N with increasing p_T



Event topology dependency A_N



- More isolated pions have greater A_N than those with nearby energy deposits
- Pion A_N is therefore event-topology dependent

EM-Jet characteristics

p+p vs = 500 GeV transverse datasets

Jet algorithm : anti-kt

R-parameter : 0.7

$p_T^{\text{EM-Jet}} > 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$

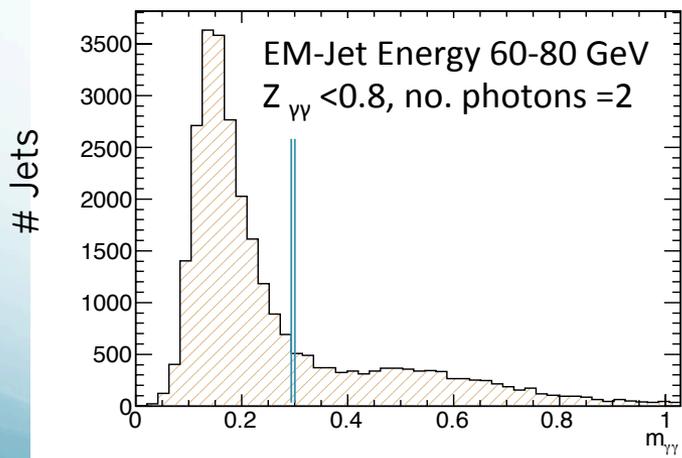
photons with $p_T > 0.001 \text{ GeV}/c$

Leading EM-Jets :

Multi-photon Jets with highest energy

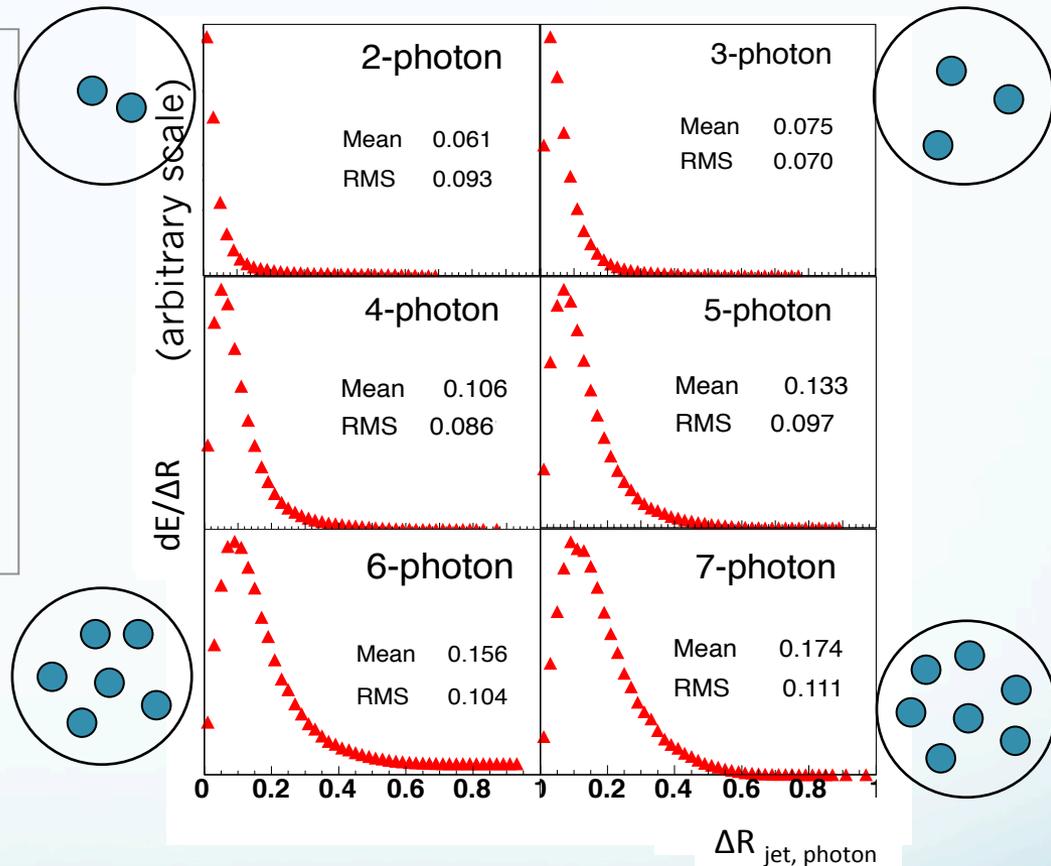
$2.8 < \eta^{\text{EM-Jet}} < 4.0$

$40 \text{ GeV} < \text{Energy}^{\text{EM-Jet}} < 100 \text{ GeV}$



$\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass 2-photon EM-jets

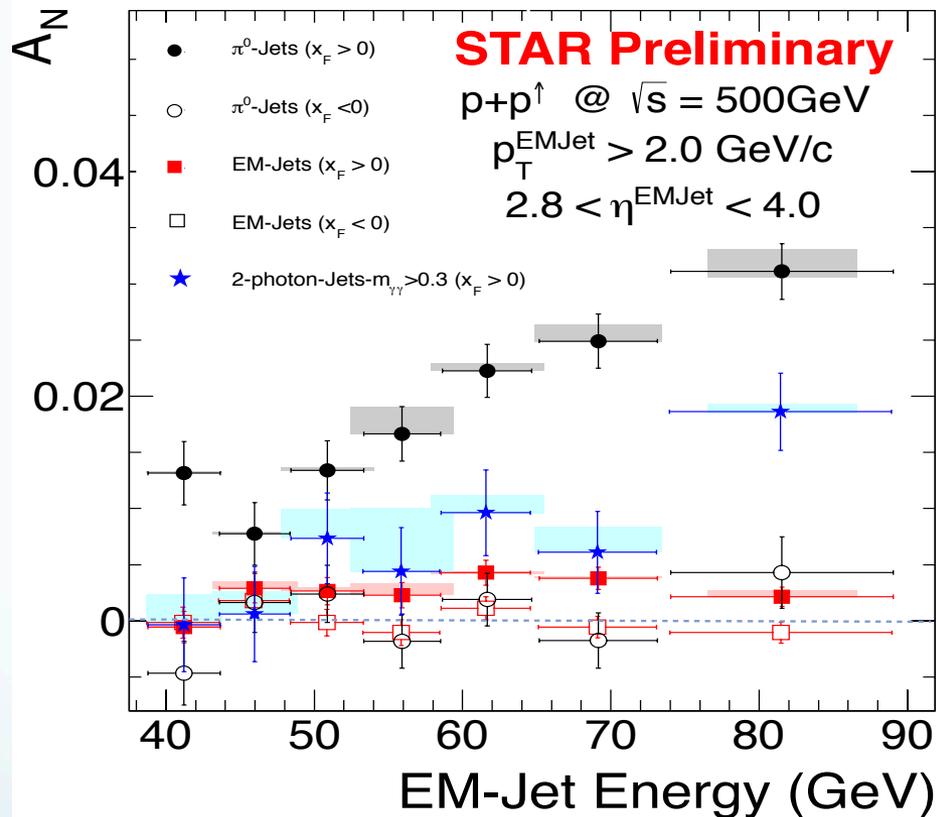
2015 RHIC & AGS Annual Users' Meeting



$dE/\Delta R$ distribution of EM-Jets

- ✧ 2-photon jets are mostly π^0
- ✧ Events with more than 2 photons show jet-like energy flow

A_N vs. EM-Jet Energy



π^0 -Jets –
 2 γ -EM-Jets with
 $m_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.3$
 $Z_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.8$

2 γ -EM-Jets (η + continuum) –
 with $m_{\gamma\gamma} > 0.3$

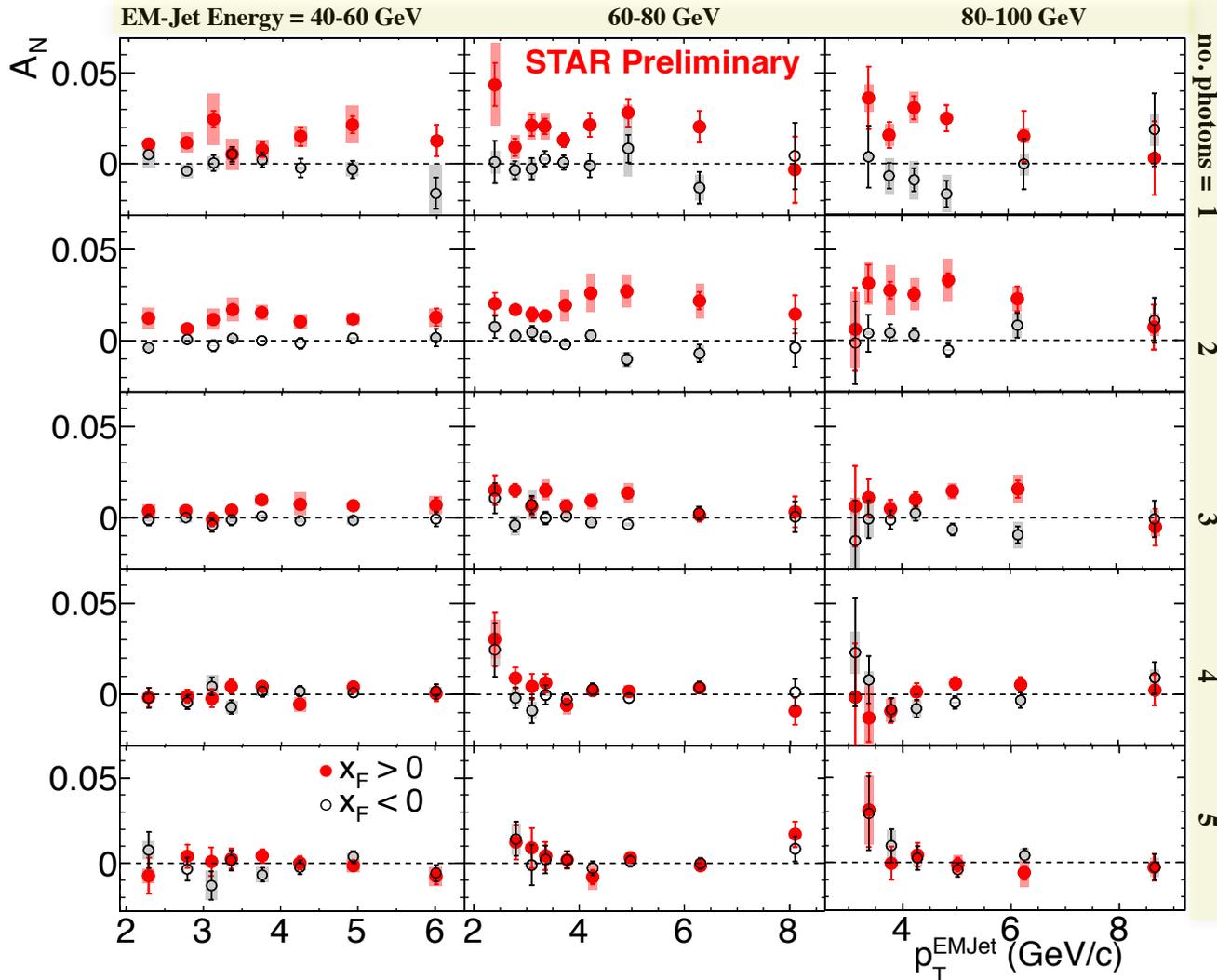
EM-Jets –
 with no. photons > 2

✧ Isolated π^0 's have large asymmetries consistent with previous observation (CIPANP-2012 Steven Heppelmann)

<https://indico.triumf.ca/contributionDisplay.pycontribId=349&sessionId=44&confId=1383>

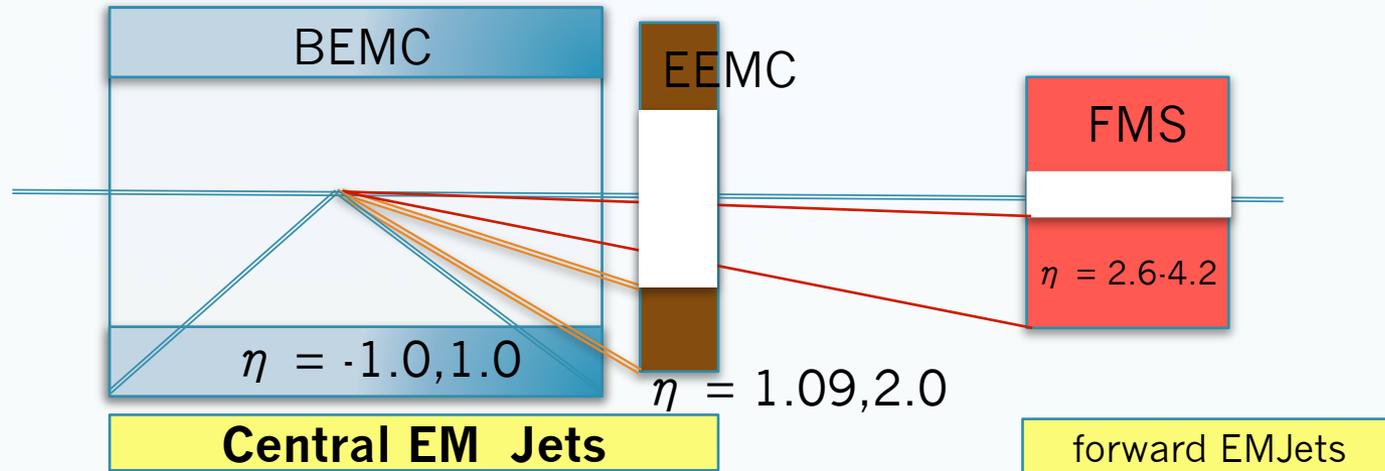
✧ Asymmetries for “jettier” (event complexity) events are much smaller

A_N for different # photons in EM-Jets



- ✧ 1-photon events, which include a large π^0 contribution in this analysis, are similar to 2-photon events
- ✧ Three-photon jet-like events have a clear non-zero asymmetry, but substantially smaller than that for isolated π^0 's
- ✧ A_N decreases as the event complexity increases (i.e., the "jettiness")
- ✧ A_N for #photons >5 is similar to that #photons = 5

A_N with mid-rapidity activities



towers (BEMC+EEMC) :

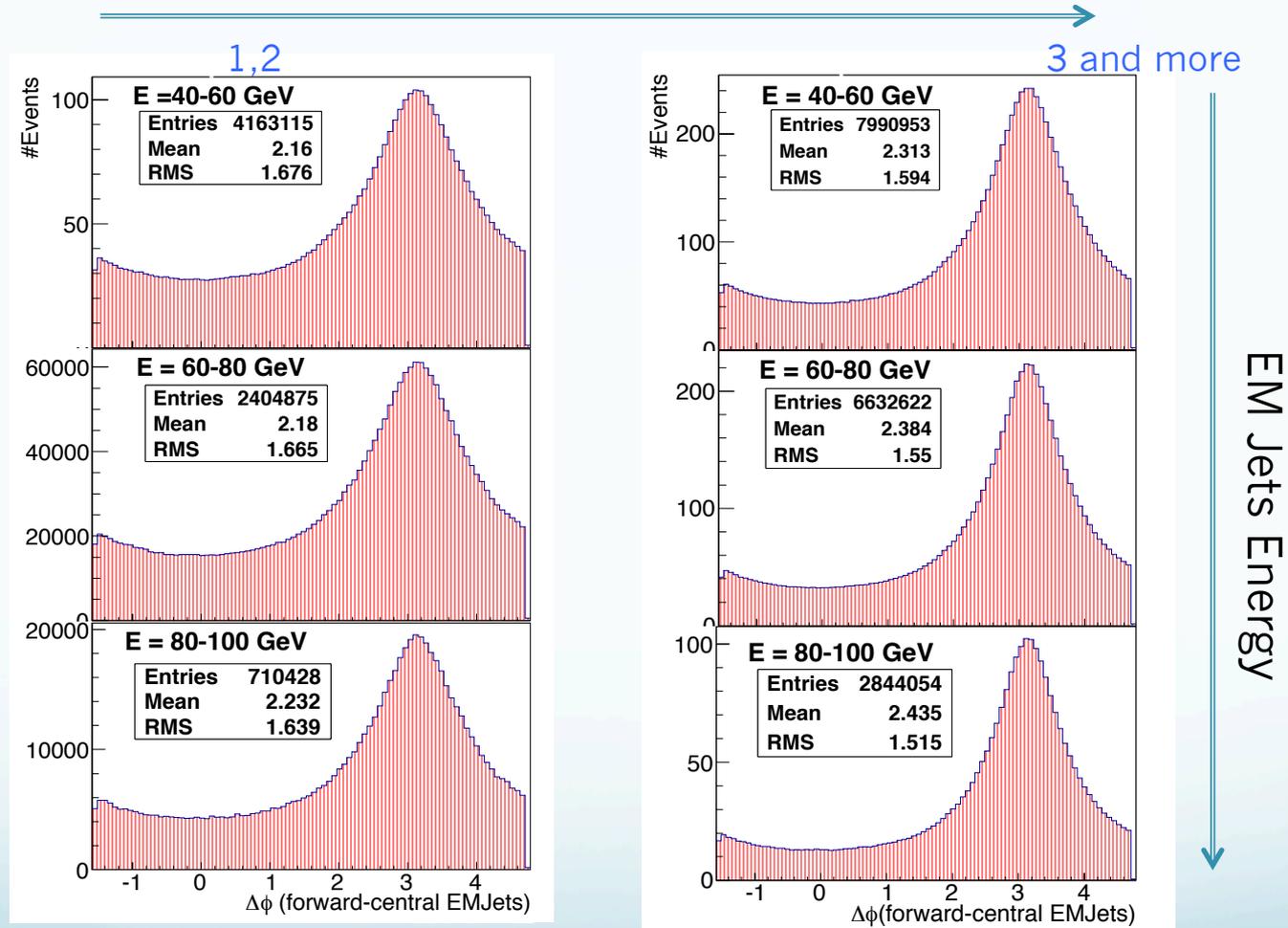
anti- k_T , $R = 0.7$, $p_T^{\text{EM-Jet}} > 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$, $-1.0 < \eta^{\text{EM-Jet}} < 2.0$

Leading central EM-Jets : Jet with highest p_T

- Case-I : having no central jet
- Case-II : having a central jet

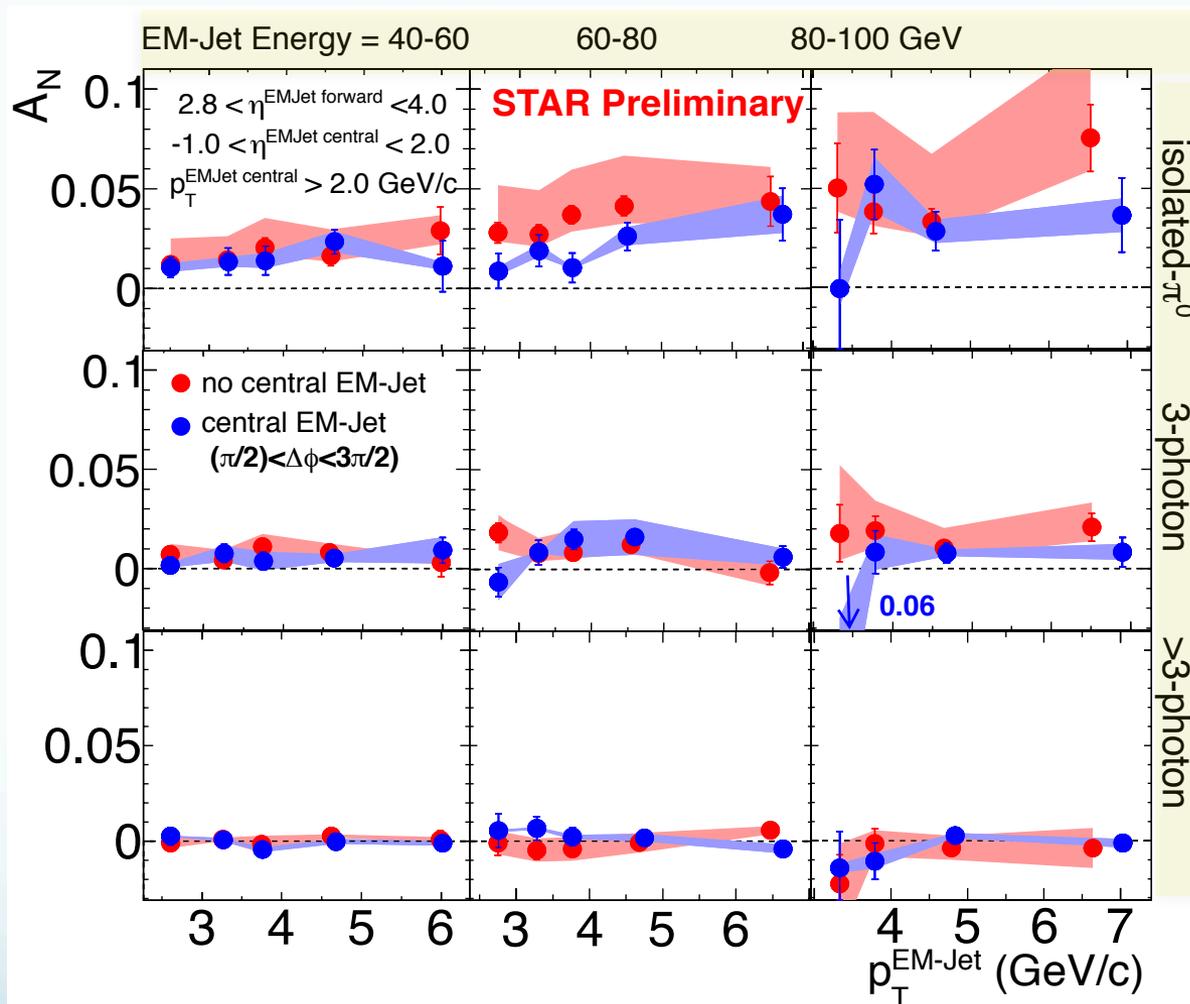
$\Delta\Phi$ correlations between forward and central EM-Jets

Number of photons for forward EMJets :



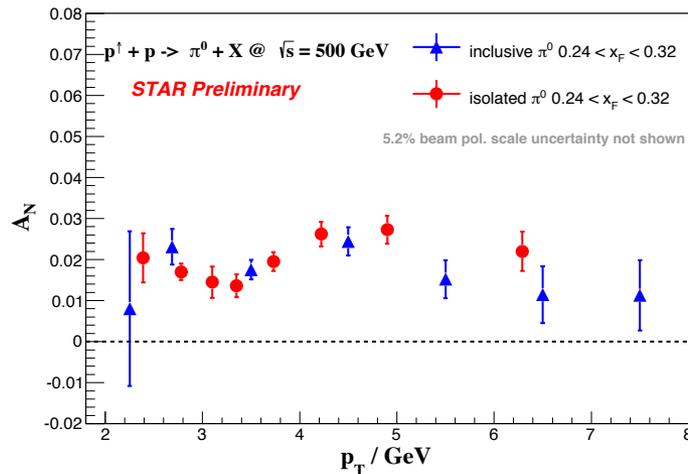
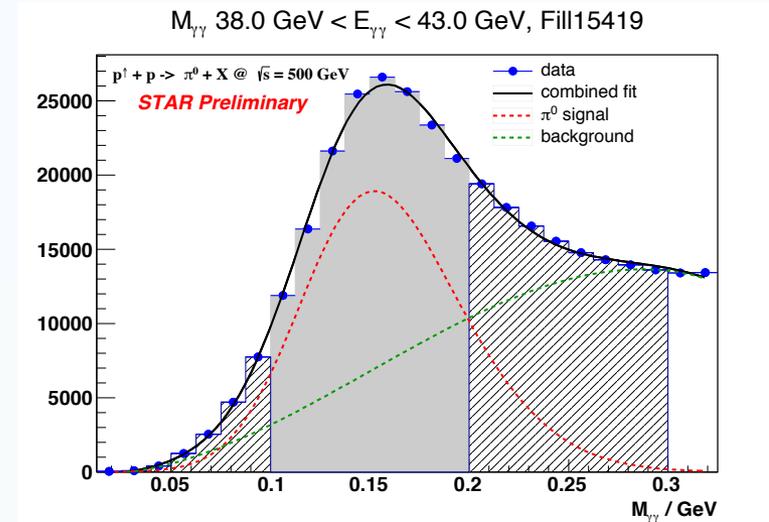
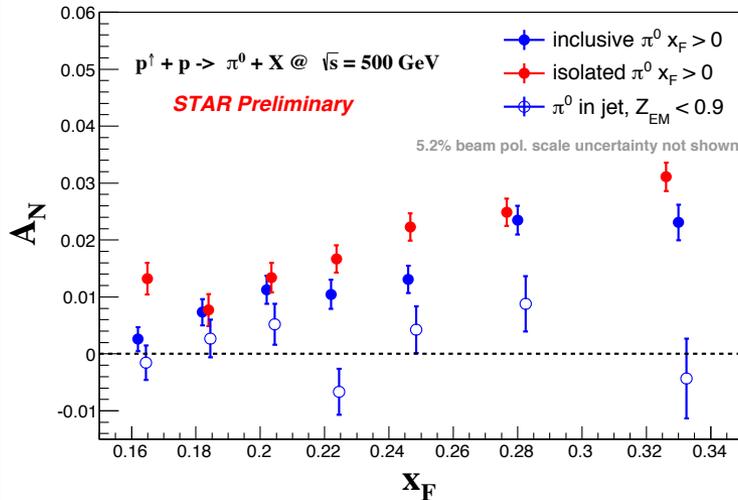
- ✧ Correlation is stronger for more N_photon Jets
- ✧ For higher EMJets energy, correlation grows stronger

A_N for correlated central jets and no central jet cases



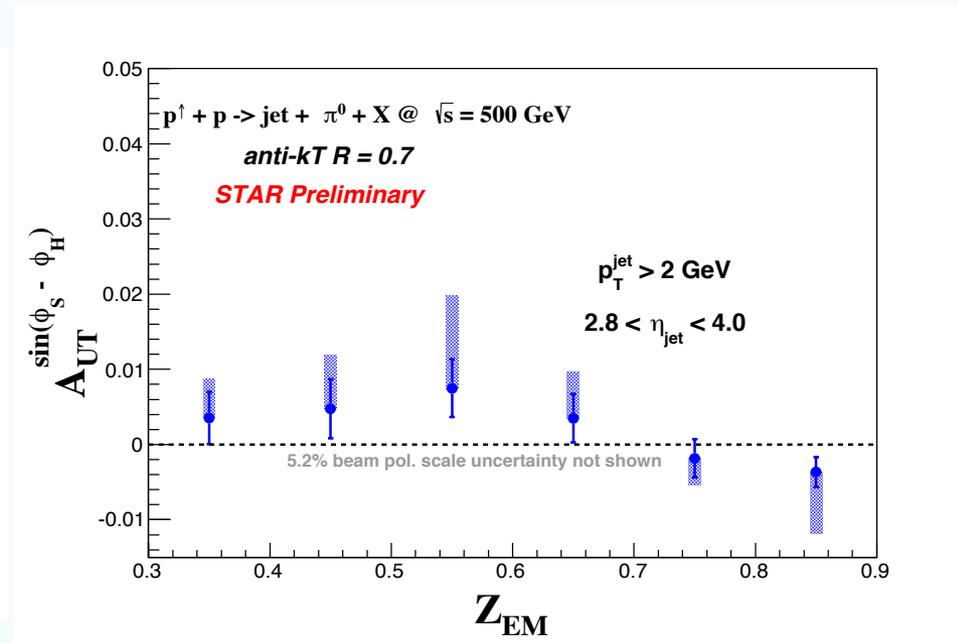
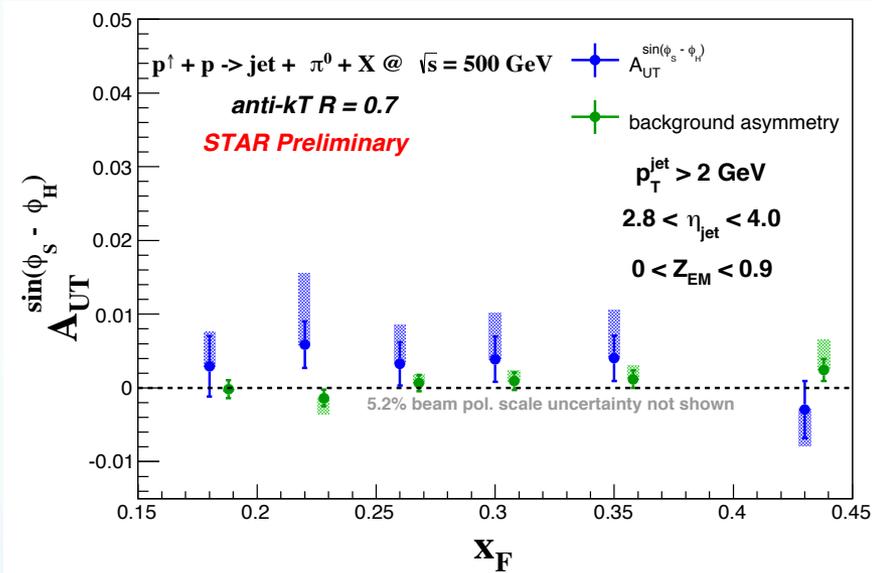
✧ Asymmetries for the forward isolated π^0 are low when there is a correlated away-side jet.

Asymmetries for π^0



- Isolated π^0 tend to have significantly larger asymmetries than π^0 associated with jet activities in the vicinity.

Collins asymmetries for π^0 relative to jet axis



- **Total of Sivers and Collins asymmetries** of EMjet and π^0 relative to jet axis are found to be insufficient to account for the observed inclusive π^0 single spin asymmetries.

Findings from forward rapidity

- ✧ Jets with isolated π^0 have large asymmetry.
- ✧ A_N decreases as the event complexity increases (i.e., the "jettiness")
- ✧ Isolated π^0 asymmetries are smaller when there is a correlated EM-jet at mid-rapidity.
- ✧ Both of these dependences raise serious question about how much of the large forward π^0 A_N comes from $2 \rightarrow 2$ parton scattering (diffractive events?).
- ✧ Total of **Sivers and Collins asymmetries** of **EMjet and π^0 relative to jet axis** are found to be insufficient to account for the observed inclusive π^0 single spin asymmetries.

STAR at central rapidity

- **Asymmetric distributions of di-hadrons (π^+ and π^-)**

coupling **transversity** to the so-called “interference fragmentation function” (IFF) in the framework of collinear factorization

- **Collins Asymmetry from Jets**

coupling **transversity** to the transverse-momentum-dependent (TMD) Collins FF

2011

- 25 pb⁻¹ at $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV
- Average polarization = 53%

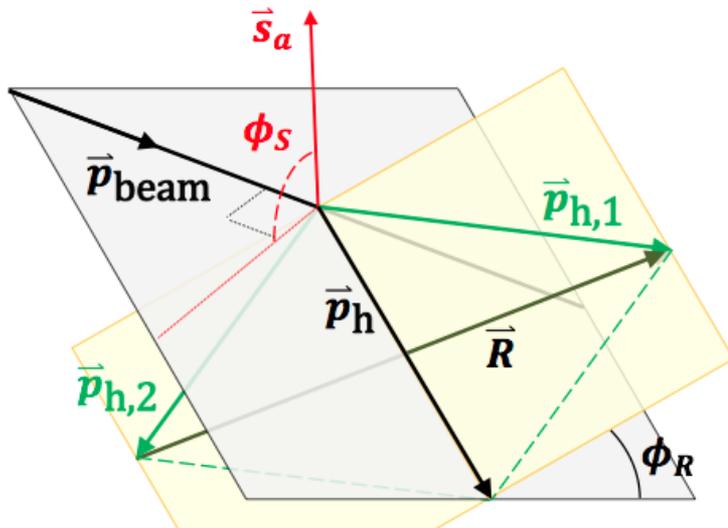
2012

- 22 pb⁻¹ at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV
- Avg polarization = 63%

Interference Fragmentation Function (IFF)

$$P^\uparrow + P \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- + X$$

$$d\sigma_{UT} \propto P_T^{\pi^+ \pi^-} \sin(\phi_{RS}) \int dx_a dx_b f_1(x_a) h_1(x_b) \frac{d\Delta\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}} H_1^\triangleleft(z, M_{inv}^{\pi^+ \pi^- 2})$$



$$\phi_{RS} = \phi_R - \phi_S$$

$$\vec{p}_h = \vec{p}_{h,1} + \vec{p}_{h,2}$$

$$\vec{R}_h = \vec{p}_{h,1} - \vec{p}_{h,2}$$

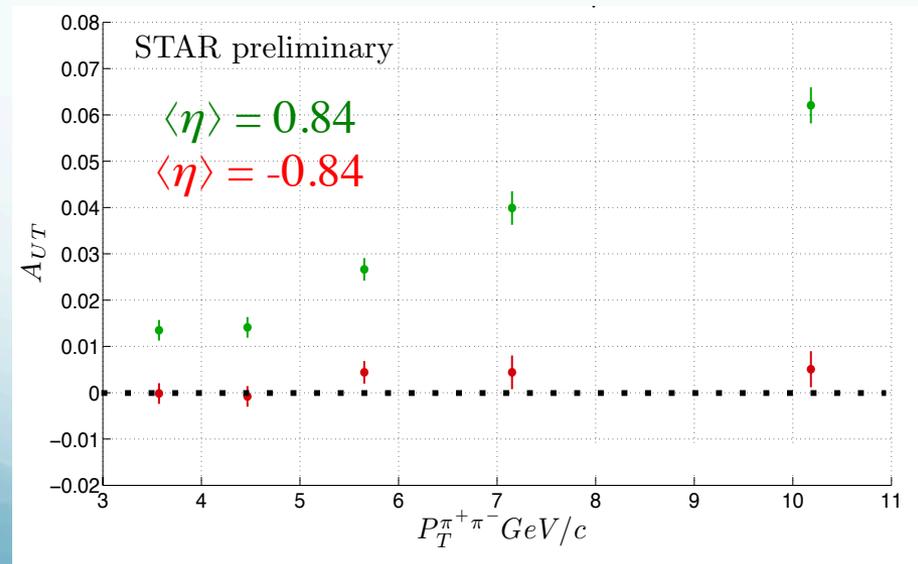
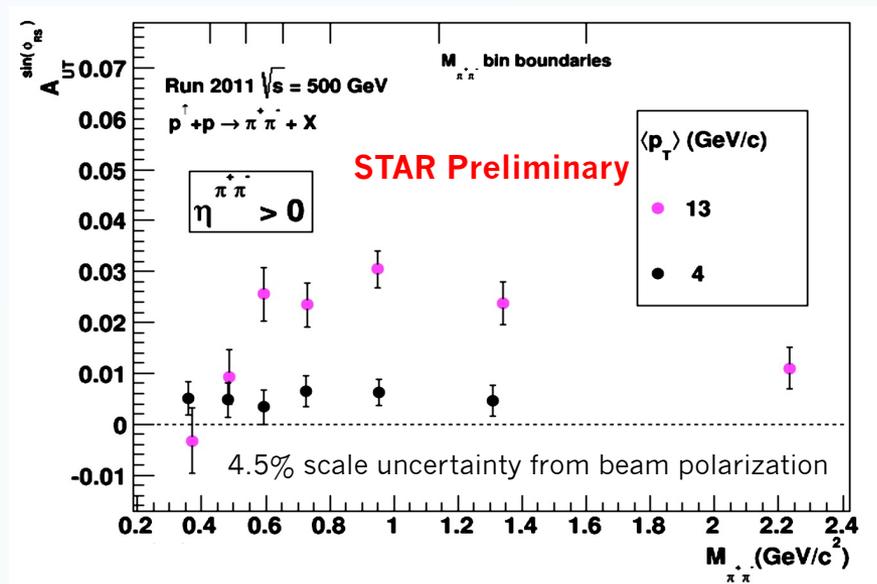
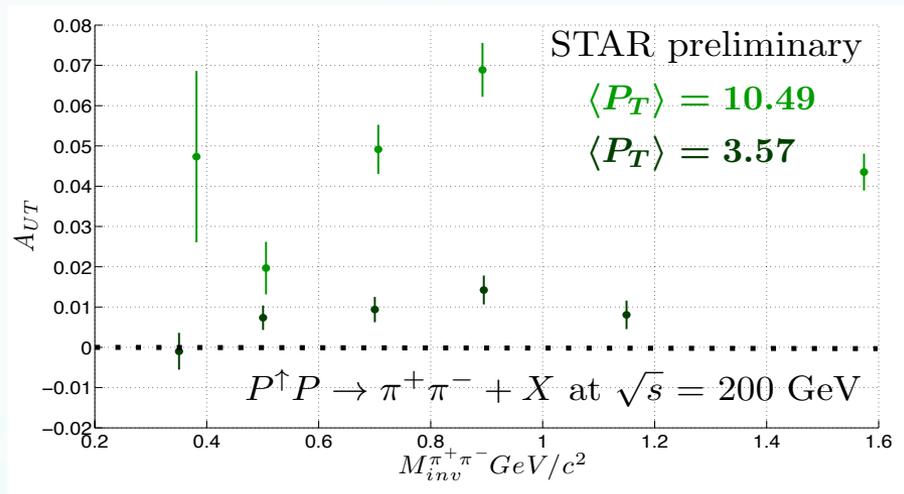
$$A_{UT} \sin(\phi_{RS}) = \frac{1}{Pol} \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow}$$

—“Interference Fragmentation Function”

e.g. Bacchetta and Radici, PRD 70, 094032 (2004)

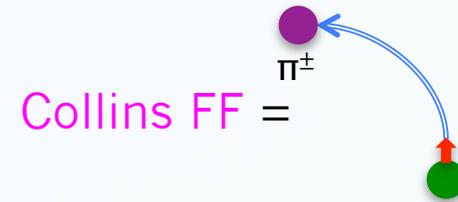
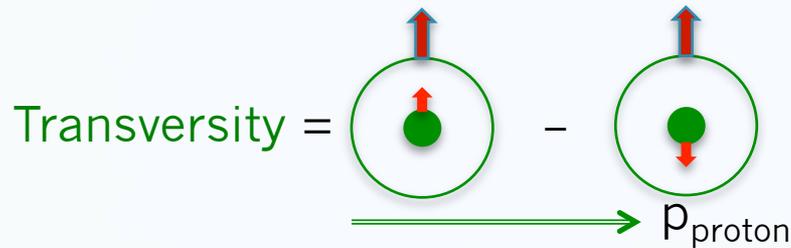
$$\propto h_1 \otimes H_1^\triangleleft \quad \text{Survives in collinear framework}$$

Asymmetry with m_{inv} and p_T for π^+ and π^- pairs



- Significant di-hadron asymmetries both at $\sqrt{s}=200$ GeV and $\sqrt{s}=500$ GeV
- Increasing with p_T
- Enhancement to asymmetry is seen around ρ mass

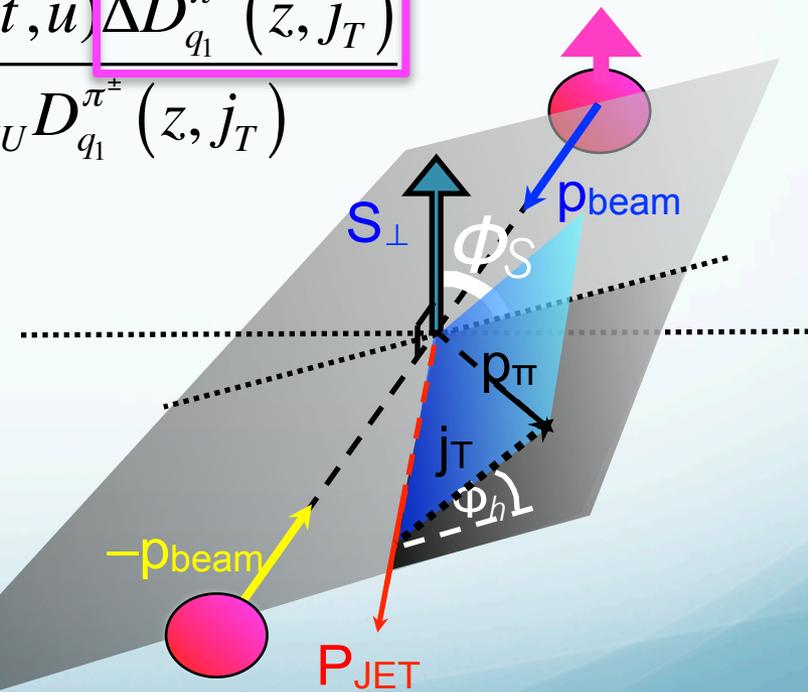
Jets to access Transversity



$$A_{UT}^{\pi^\pm} \approx \frac{h_1^{q_1}(x_1, k_T) f_{q_2}(x_2, k_T) \hat{\sigma}_{UT}(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u}) \Delta D_{q_1}^{\pi^\pm}(z, j_T)}{f_{q_1}(x_1, k_T) f_{q_2}(x_2, k_T) \hat{\sigma}_{UU} D_{q_1}^{\pi^\pm}(z, j_T)}$$

Key search in region x ($0.1 < x < 0.35$)

- dependence of the Collins FF on pion transverse momentum (j_T)
- Collins asymmetry universal?
- do these asymmetries evolve with \sqrt{s} ?



Transversity • PDF • Collins $\sin(\varphi_{S_A} - \varphi_\pi)$

20 pb⁻¹ transversely polarized p+p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV

Average event weighted polarization: 63%

Anti-k_T (R = 0.6) jet reconstruction

$|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 1$

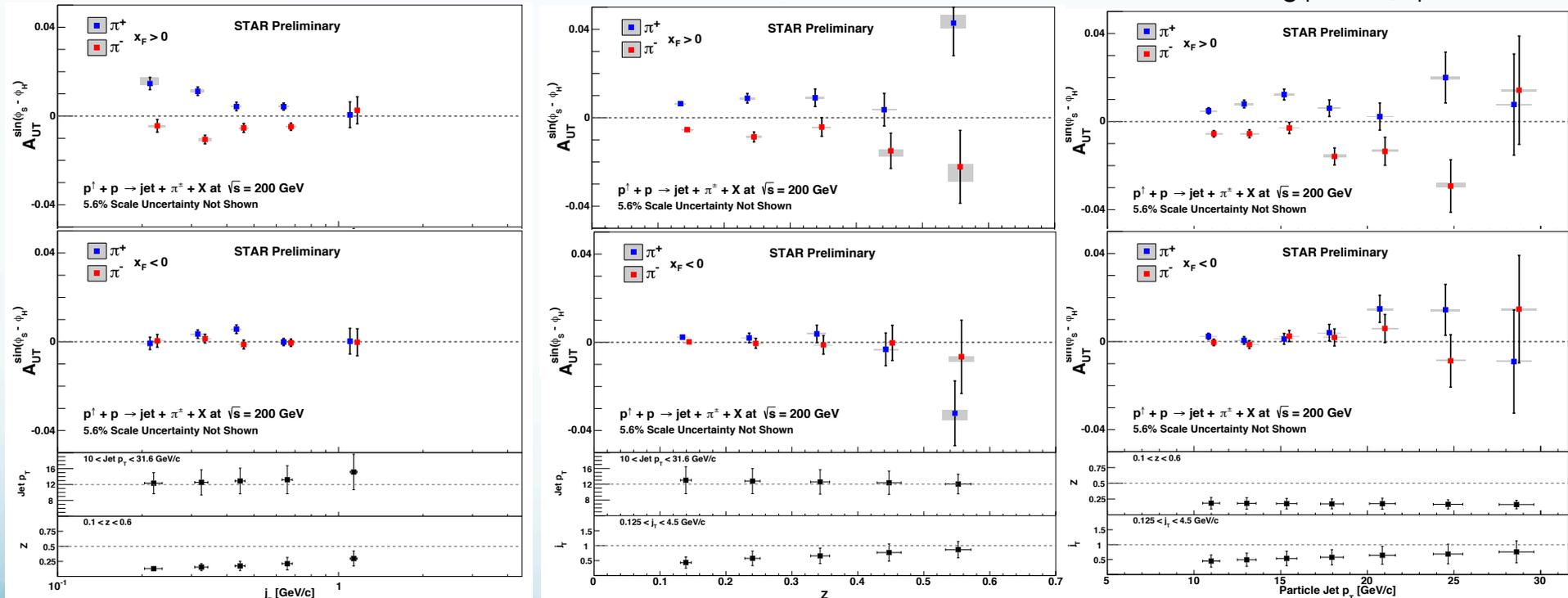
Jet p_T > 10 GeV/c ($x_T > 0.1$) reduces gluon contamination

$\Delta R_{\text{min}} > 0.1$

A_{UT} vs. j_T

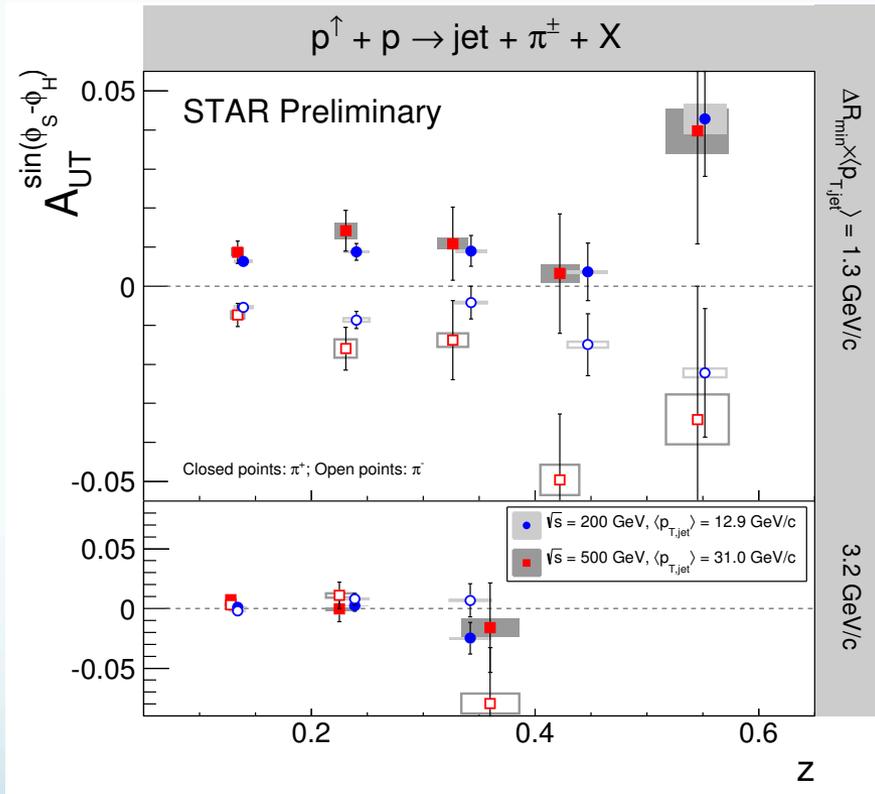
A_{UT} vs. z

A_{UT} vs. p_T



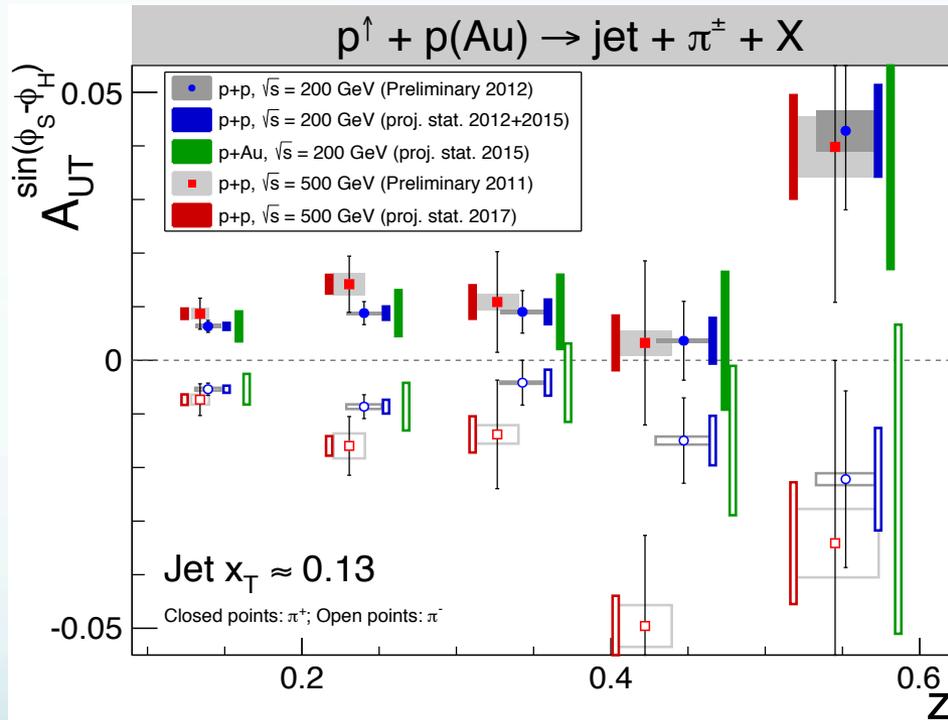
The first statistically significant non-zero Collins asymmetries in pp collisions

200 vs. 500 GeV Comparison



- These measurements coupled with the interference fragmentation function (IFF) measurements at both 200 and 500 GeV will provide insight into the Q^2 evolution and universality of TMD functions.
- These results could lend sensitivity to the size of potential factorization-breaking in Collins in $p+p$.

Projections till year 2017

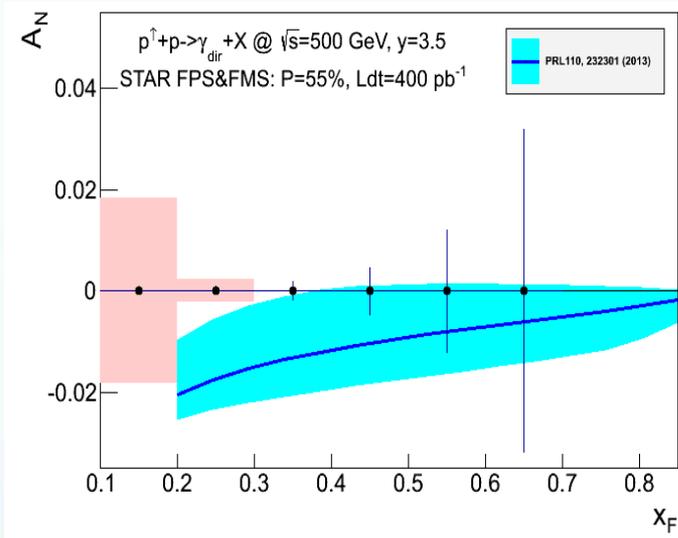


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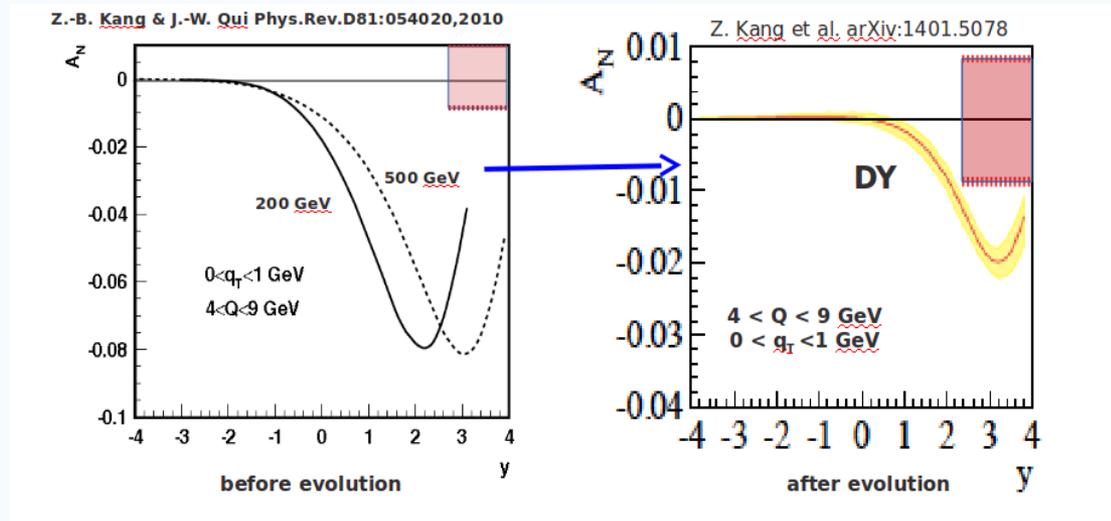
2015 Rich Transverse physics data with STAR forward upgrades

STAR future measurements

Observable without fragmentation func. : Drell-Yan, W^\pm / Z, jets, direct photons

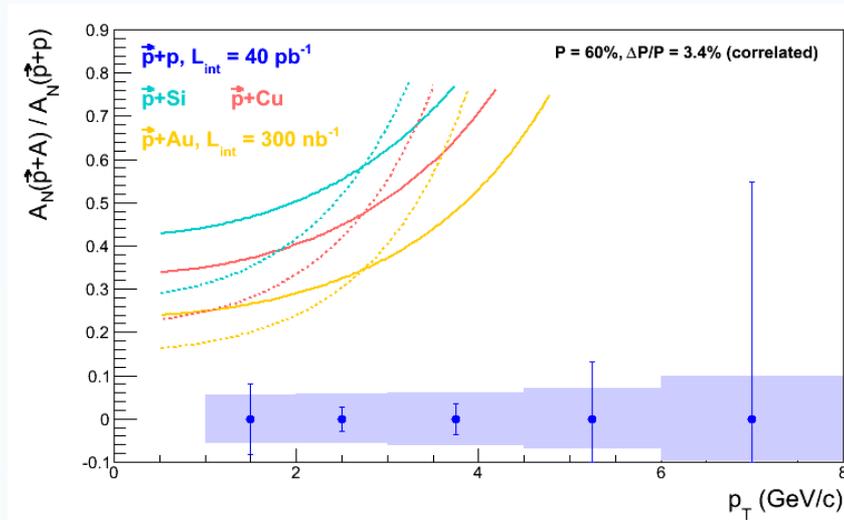


measurements γ_{direct} measurements
 as a test of twist-3 framework



Sivers_{DIS} = - Sivers (DY or W or Z)

STSAs in nuclear medium



understand the underlying sub-process leading the big forward SSA in transverse polarized p+p

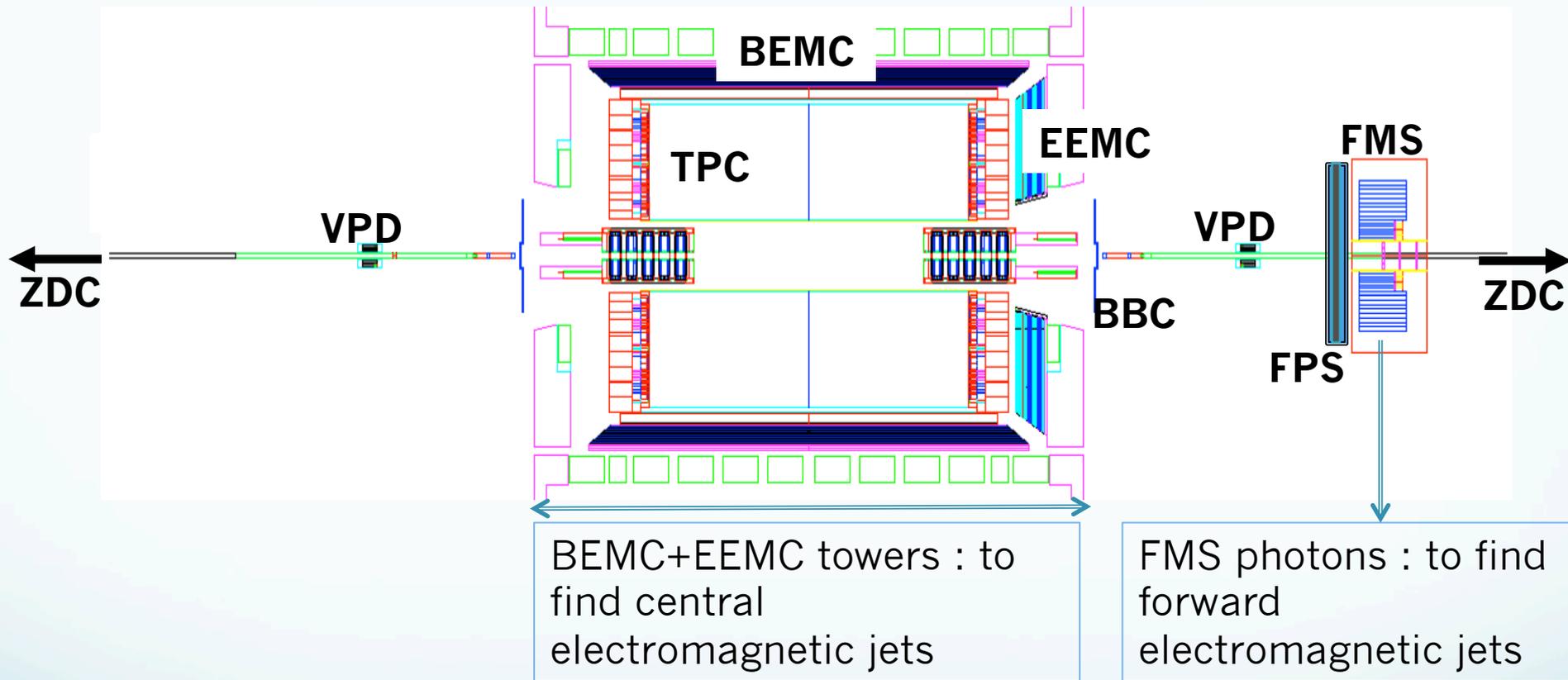
STAR forward goals for data taking on 2015

- **Direct Photon** x-section & A_N at $p_T > 2.0 \text{ GeV}$ (**FMS + Pre-shower**)
- **Pi0 A_N - Jetty vs Isolated** :
pp vs pA(p+Au, p+Al), diffractive vs non-diffractive (**Roman Pots**)
- Study di-electron channel (J/psi) towards DY

Summary

- STAR measurements play an important role in understanding nucleon spin structure.
- **TSSA for π^0 's and EMJets at forward rapidity** for $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$ shed light to the origin of large transverse asymmetry
- **IFF measurements** show high asymmetry for π^+ and π^- pairs and an **enhancement at ρ mass region**.
- **First Measurement of Transversity in p+p** : *consistent with x_T scaling from 200 to 500 GeV*.
- Data for 2015 moving toward **A_N measurement of direct photons and DY at forward rapidity**.
- **Collisions $p\uparrow+p\uparrow$ and $p\uparrow+\text{Au}$ and $p\uparrow+\text{Al}$ would provide new insight** in understanding the underlying sub-process leading the big forward SSA in transverse polarized p+p.

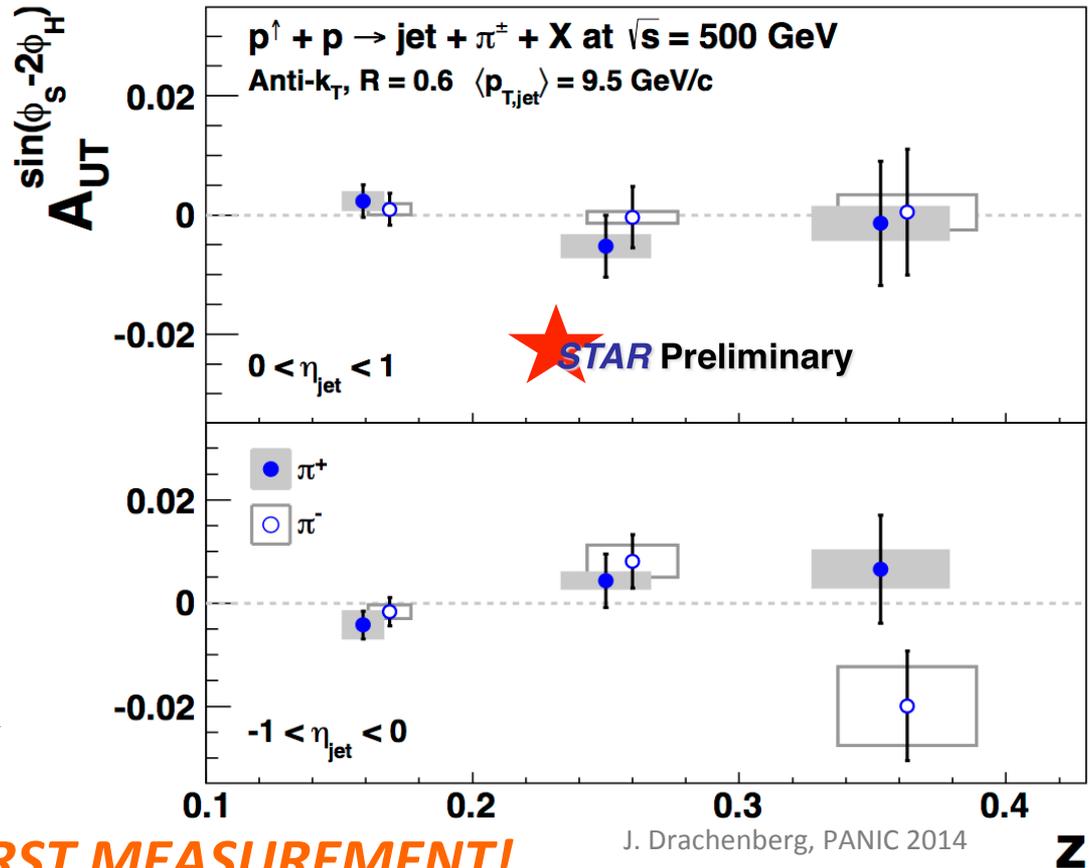
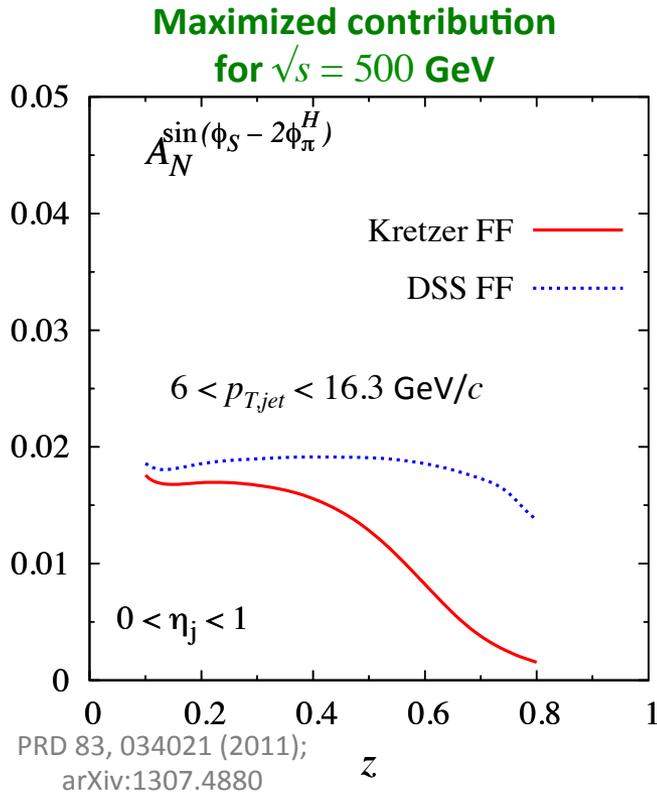
STAR detector in cross view



FMS photon reconstruction :

towers \longrightarrow clusters $\xrightarrow{\text{shower shape fitting}}$ photon

Collins-like Asymmetries at $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$



FIRST MEASUREMENT!

Present data sit well below maximized contribution of $\sim 2\%$ at low z
Present data should provide first constraints on Collins-like effect
 (sensitive to linearly polarized gluons)